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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
SOURCES OF SUBLUNARY HAPPINESS.

Of all mortals he who can claim a contented mind, enjoys the greatest degree of unalloyed happiness. Reason and philosophy unite in diffusing their peaceful comforts over the fleeting moments of his existence. Like the busy bee, he seems to collect sweets from every flower. Every event which befalls his pilgrimage on earth, is pregnant with interest and fruitful in instruction. In prosperity he is happy; in adversity, resigned. Incidents which bring with them misery and sorrow to other minds, bring only a corresponding degree of joy and pleasure to his unshackled soul.

Where others fail in the construction of transpiring events, he is sure to be successful,—gathering instruction into the storehouse of his wisdom. Around him he sees a race of mortals, who appear to approach in conduct to a species of the butterfly tribe which fly over the garden of the world, as though it were a wild,—disregarding its flowers and neglecting its sweets. They live,—but the measure of their existence is forever approximating to emptiness. They neither live to themselves nor to their friends. It cannot be said that they are mere cyphers in society; for they are continual stumbling blocks to the happiness of others. They can discover nothing in their own life and conduct, which may afford undisturbed felicity; and the prosperity and enjoyment of those around them are unceasing cause of disgust and misery. With but little of natural talent, and devoid of a disposition to call that little into activity,—the pleasurable rewards, which attend the application and energy of the studious, awake their jealousy and ensure their persecution. They will neglect their own professional labors, to ferret out miscarriages in the history of others; and seem to revel in real pleasure at a discovery of ill success. Not so with the magnanimous soul. He sees something to applaud in himself, and more to approve in the actions of those around him. He puts the best construction upon every intention, and smiles upon every noble deed. If others are happy, it creates a degree of real felicity in him; and if, in any way, he can add to their enjoyment, it quadruples the sum of his own pleasure. If he cannot say good of the character of others, his unyielding rule is to speak nothing concerning them. He is busy about the affairs of others, no further than may afford him instruction for the conduction of himself, or when there exists a requisition of his assisting hand. He does not, like the man of avarice, live exclusively to himself; but, partaking of the divinity of his Creator,—he drops the pensive tear over the afflictions of his fellow sojourners, or smiles as they bask beneath the sunshine of prosperous participation. The life of such a being is a life of usefulness; and when the last and hour is hastening on, and there shall rise up before men, little else than the meek garlands of good and evil deeds,—when the burdened or aching soul lingers on the confines of eternity,—happy, aye, thrice happy will be that mortal, as the reflection rushes upon him of having added to the real comfort of a fellow creature,—and that one thought shall be to him a ministering seraph through the final pang of expiring mortality. POOR DICK.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

To the Senate of the United States:
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1828.
In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 3d January last, requesting the communication of information in my possession relative to the alleged aggression on the rights of the citizens of the United States, by persons claiming authority under the province of New-Brunswick, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State with a copy of that of the Special Agent mentioned in my message at the commencement of the present Session of Congress, as having been sent to visit the spot where the cause of complaint had occurred, to ascertain the state of the facts, and the result of whose inquiries I then promised to communicate to Congress when it should be received.

The Senate are requested to receive this communication as the fulfilment of that engagement, and, in making it, I deem it proper to notice, with just acknowledgement, the liberality with which the Minister of his Britannic Majesty residing here, and the Government of the Province of New-Brunswick, have furnished the Agent of the United States with every facility for the attainment of the information which it was the object of his mission to procure.

Considering the exercise of exclusive territorial jurisdiction upon the grounds in controversy, by the Government of New-Brunswick, in the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker, as incompatible with the mutual understanding existing between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, on this subject, a demand has been addressed to the Provincial authorities, through the Minister of Great Britain, for the release of that individual from prison, and of indemnity to him for his detention. In doing this, it has not been intended to maintain the regularity of his own proceedings, or of those with whom he was associated; to which they were not authorized by any sovereign authority of this country.

The documents appended to the report of the Agent, being original papers belonging to the files of the Department of State, a return of them is requested when the Senate shall have no farther use for them.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT.

The undersigned has the honor to report, that in the pursuance of the instructions which he received from the Department of State, on the 19th day of November last, he proceeded to Portland, in the State of Maine, and explained to his Excellency Enoch Lincoln, Governor of that State, the object of his mission, and requested of him such assistance and information in the execution of it, as he was able and might think proper to render. His Excellency expressed his ready compliance with the request of the undersigned.

From Portland, the undersigned proceeded to Fredericton, the capital of New-Brunswick, and the residence of Sir Howard Douglas, the Lieutenant Governor of that province, to whom he transmitted, upon his arrival, a letter of introduction from the Minister of His Britannic Majesty near the United States.

In consequence of severe bodily indisposition, Sir Howard Douglas was unable to give the undersigned a personal interview; but he was without delay informed, by other members of the government of New-Brunswick, that he was fully accredited as the representative of his government; and that any information, documentary or otherwise, relating to his mission, which he desired, should be promptly furnished.

The undersigned, while at Fredericton, had repeated interviews with Mr. John Baker, whom he found confined in prison at that place. In conformity with his instructions, he applied for permission to see Mr. Baker in prison, in order that he might ascertain the circumstances of his situation, and an opportunity was readily afforded him for that purpose. The apartment of the prison in which Mr. Baker is confined, is of a description that precludes the possibility of rendering its tenants comfortable. But the prison affords none better, and it is appropriated to prisoners in confinement for debt. The undersigned found in the same apartment with Mr. Baker, an individual who was imprisoned at the suit of a creditor. It is but justice to add, that the undersigned was informed by Mr. Baker, that both the High Sheriff of the county and the keeper of the prison, had done all which, consistently with their duty they could do, to alleviate his situation and to render him as comfortable as circumstances would authorize. The undersigned was informed at Fredericton, that the prison had been recently presented by the Grand Jury of the county as a public nuisance.

It will be found from an examination that the offences with which Mr. Baker stands charged, and for which he is to be tried at Fredericton, are for exciting sedition among the French settlers at Madawaska, and endeavoring to obstruct the passage of the British mail over the river St. John. Mr. Baker is also imprisoned on civil process at the suit of Robert Shear, residing in Lower Canada. He confessed a judgment to Shear at Quebec, for about two hundred and thirty pounds, in the year 1821, and upon this judgment the present suit is founded. On the criminal suit he was required to find bail for his appearance, in the sum of one hundred pounds, which he informed the undersigned he could readily obtain if he could be discharged from the civil process.

The undersigned proceeded from Fredericton to Houlton Plantation, a settlement within the acknowledged bounds of the State of Maine, and about twelve miles distant from Woodstock, upon the river St. John. At this place he met with several of the settlers upon the Aroostook river, from whom he received all the information he sought respecting the first settlements upon that

river, and the cause of recent disturbances among the settlers.

The earliest settlement upon the Aroostook was made about six years since. The settlers are about forty in number—nine of whom are citizens of the United States, and the residue are British subjects. No one of them has a grant of land, either from the government of the Province of New-Brunswick, or that of the State of Massachusetts or Maine; nor any other title to the land occupied, than that which arises from possession. Lewis Johnson, born in the British Province of Nova-Scotia and William McCrea, born in Ireland, were the earliest settlers. The disturbances which have taken place, have been confined almost exclusively to what is termed the Upper Settlement upon the Aroostook, about thirty miles from the mouth of the river. The settlers, generally, are composed of individuals, who have fled from the British Provinces, involved in debt, and probably with a view of avoiding their creditors, and who settled themselves upon the Aroostook under an impression, as they state, that they were going upon American ground, and doubtless under the expectation that they should find themselves beyond the reach of the laws of Great Britain. Of this description, as the undersigned was informed, was William Dalton, the individual whose statement under oath, was transmitted to the Department of State, in November last, and which has been productive of such excitement in all parts of the United States, and more especially in the State of Maine. Dalton was born in the State of Maine; but for some years before he settled upon the Aroostook, he resided in the Province of New-Brunswick, and at different places upon the river St. John, where he was engaged in the business of lumbering. It is said that he failed in business, and left the Province of New-Brunswick deeply involved in debt, and took up his residence upon the Aroostook river, where the undersigned has reason to believe he would have remained to the present time if he had found himself without the reach of his British creditors. From information derived from other settlers upon the Aroostook, the undersigned is himself satisfied, and feels it to be his duty to report to the government, that the statement of Mr. Dalton, above alluded to, is substantially, and in every material point, absolutely false. The facts respecting the taking away of Joseph Arnold's cow, as represented by James Armstrong, one of the settlers, as well as by Arnold himself are briefly these: Arnold had exchanged a cow belonging to him for another in possession of one William McCrea, and which the latter claimed as his property. The cow received from McCrea by Arnold, was subsequently taken from the latter by due process of law, by one John Bradley, who claimed to be the owner of the cow, and who stated that he had sold the cow to McCrea, only conditionally, and that as McCrea had not complied with the terms of the contract, he (Bradley) was entitled to his cow again. Arnold applied for relief to the magistrate by whom the writ of replevin has been issued, under which the cow he had received from McCrea had been taken from him; but failing to procure redress, he returned home, and told McCrea that he must either furnish him with legal evidence of his ownership in the cow which he had received from him, or return him the cow which he had given in exchange for that which Bradley had taken from him. McCrea refused to deliver up the cow, but consented to leave the matter to be settled by referees. Referees were agreed upon by the parties, who decided that if McCrea, within a certain specified period, should not furnish Arnold with proof of his being the owner of the cow which he had exchanged for that of Arnold, that he should restore to Arnold the cow he had received from him. The time prescribed having elapsed, and McCrea having neglected to furnish the proof required, and the cow received from Arnold being yet in McCrea's possession, Arnold took the cow from McCrea, and carried her to his own house; thus exercising a summary act of justice, not unusual, it is believed, in communities like that at the Aroostook. McCrea pretended that he had sold Arnold's cow to one Michael Cummings, who he accompanied to the residence of Mr. Justice Morehouse, and procured in his behalf a writ of replevin for the return of the animal. It was the service of this writ that was successfully resisted by the settlers, and the cow has since remained in the possession of Arnold. According to Dalton's statement, the cow was taken away from Arnold, and the public are led to infer, was restored to McCrea. That part of Dalton's statement relative

to the loss he sustained in removing from the Aroostook, was represented to the undersigned as exaggerated. Armstrong states that his property was not of the value he represents it, and was disposed of by him for a larger amount than he acknowledges to have received. The concluding and most material part of his statement, that "for the last seven weeks the inhabitants of Aroostook settlement have been unwilling and afraid to sleep in their own houses, and have retired to the lower part of the settlement, and spent the night on the banks of the river and, in the woods, and kept watch night and day as in an Indian war," is stated by others of the settlers to be absolutely false; and the fact is said to be that for two nights only, and when a force was expected to arrive at the settlement from Fredericton, sent thither by the government for the purpose of apprehending those who were concerned in the rescue of Arnold's cow from the constable, some of the settlers, to use their own term, "mustered together," and lodged one night in a barn, and one night in a house belonging to one of them.

The undersigned deems it proper in this place to remark upon the testimony of Jonathan Wilson, whose statement was taken under oath, and transmitted to the government at the same time with that of Dalton's, and his statement is founded entirely upon hearsay testimony, which upon investigation has been ascertained, in every material respect, to be entirely unfounded.

Civil process has been occasionally issued against the settlers upon the Aroostook by British magistrates, for three or four years past, and during the last summer process for trespass and intrusion was issued at the instance of the Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, against the settlers, generally, who were compelled to go to Fredericton and employ counsel in their defence. These suits are still pending.

It was the intention of the undersigned, in conformity with his instructions, to have gone from Houlton Plantation to the settlement upon the river Aroostook, but he was informed that a journey to that settlement, was, at that time, hazardous and almost impracticable, and it would have necessarily produced in his progress great delay; and as he had seen at Houlton some of the settlers who appeared to be men of intelligence, and had received from them the information which it would have been the principal object of his journey there to procure, he deemed it inexpedient to do so, and proceeded directly to the Madawaska settlement.

This settlement derives its name from the river Madawaska, which empties itself into the river St. John, about thirty-six miles above the Grand Falls, and about one hundred and sixty miles above Fredericton. The first settlers arrived soon after the treaty of 1763, and the first grant, which was "of fifty one several lots or plantations of land," was made to Joseph Mazeroll, and fifty-one other French settlers in the month of October, 1790, by Thomas Carleton, Esquire, the then Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. The land granted lay at intervals between the river Verre and the Madawaska rivers, nine miles distant from each other, and on both sides of the river St. John. The second grant was of five thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres of land, lying below the river Verre, and was made to Joseph Soucier and others, by Lieutenant Governor Carleton, in August 1794. These are the only grants ever made by the British Government within the settlement, excepting one to Limon Hlibert, of two hundred and fifty acres of land, opposite to and upon the river Madawaska, in May, 1825.

The laws of the Province of New Brunswick appear to have been always in force since the origin of that settlement. The settlers have acquiesced in the exercise of British authority, both civil and military among them, and have for many years had an organized militia in the settlement. In 1824 there were but two companies of militia in the settlement. In 1826, three new companies were organized, and the number of enrolled militia now exceeds four hundred. The population of Madawaska amounts to about two thousand, and is almost exclusively French. The French settlement commences a few miles above the Grand Falls, and extends to the Marjumptcook, (or Marjumptcook) creek. There was one French settler within the distance of half a mile from the mouth of that creek at the period when the earliest of the American settlers went to reside there, and at the distance of about six miles further down the river St. John, there now resides Joseph Mishut, a Frenchman, the wife of whom informed the undersigned,

that her former husband settled upon the spot where they now reside, and built the house they now occupy, about thirty years ago. The number of American settlers is about twenty five.

The undersigned proceeded up the river St. John as far as the mouth of Marjumptcook creek, which is about fifteen miles above the river Manawaska. At the mouth of this creek is the residence of several of the American settlers, and among others is that of Mr. John Baker. The undersigned had free and unreserved communications with all the American settlers upon the river St. John; and from information derived from them, corroborated in all material points from other sources, he is enabled to make the statement which follows, respecting the origin of the American settlement, and the causes of recent disturbances among the settlers.

Nathan Baker, John Harford, and his son John Harford, Jr. were the first American citizens who settled upon the river St. John, within the territory mutually claimed by the United States and Great Britain. John Harford and his son, came in June, 1817, and were followed, a few months afterwards, by Nathan Baker, and were all engaged in the lumbering business. In the summer of 1818, they removed their respective families from the Kennebec river. Baker established himself at the mouth of the Marjumptcook, and Harford about fifteen miles further up the river St. John. The undersigned was informed by John Harford, that Nathan Baker formed a connexion in business with Mr. Samuel Nevers, a merchant of St. John, and under Nevers, who had obtained license from the government of New Brunswick, to cut timber, he engaged in the lumbering business. In the summer of 1818, a subpoena was served upon John Harford, (which is herewith present, and marked H.) required him to appear at Fredericton, to answer to a suit for trespass and intrusion on crown lands, instituted by the Attorney General. Similar process was issued against his son, John Harford, Jr. and also against Nathan Baker. John Harford states that he went to Fredericton in obedience to the summons, and that he, together with Nathan Baker, submitted to the authority of the government of New Brunswick, and were both permitted to return to their settlements.

John Baker, the brother of Nathan Baker, was born in Moscow, in the county of Somerset, in the then district of Maine, in the year 1787. In 1816, he left the United States, and took up his residence in the province of New Brunswick, where he remained about two years, and then left New Brunswick for the province of Lower Canada, where he resided about the same length of time. During the whole of this period he was engaged in the lumbering business. In 1820, he left the British provinces, and went to reside with his brother Nathan, at the Madawaska settlement, and engaged in the lumbering business with him, under Nevers. In 1821, Nathan Baker died, and John Baker continued to carry on the lumbering business under Nevers.

On the 4th of October, 1825, deeds were given by the agents of the States of Massachusetts and Maine, to John Baker and James Bacon, two of the American settlers. Each deed was for one hundred acres of land, of which the grantees were previously in possession; and on the 10th of the same month, Bacon was authorized by the same agents to grant licenses to cut timber within the disputed territory. This authority was subsequently revoked. The undersigned was informed by the settlers, that John Baker had previously made application to the authorities at Fredericton, for the purpose of becoming naturalized, when he with the agents of Massachusetts and Maine, with whom he returned to the settlement, and from whom he subsequently received a deed for the property he then had in possession. They state also, that in 1822 he applied for, and received from the government of New Brunswick, the bounty paid to those who raise grain upon lands recently cleared and cultivated; that Mr. Nevers, with the knowledge, consent and concurrence of Mr. Baker, had applied for a grant of the very tract of land for which Baker afterwards received a deed from the States of Massachusetts and Maine, but the grant was refused by the Governor of New Brunswick; and that Baker, and others of the settlers, both before and subsequent to the period when deeds were given by the agents of Massachusetts and Maine, voluntarily applied to the British authorities, for the enforcement of the British laws among the American settlers, both in civil and criminal matters.

The fourth of July last was celebrated by the American settlers at the

Madawaska. A flag-staff was raised by them upon the land of John Baker, and the American flag displayed thereon. Many of the French settlers were invited to join in the celebration, several of whom accepted the invitation and were present, and two assisted in the ceremony of raising the American flag. Most of the American settlers participated in the proceedings of the day, and it was represented to the undersigned by others of the American settlers, that Mr. Baker was the principal personage among them, and it was he who proposed the celebration and the raising of the American flag. An address was delivered, and the party dined together at Mr. Baker's house. A ball in the evening at the house of Mr. Bacon, where were present, by invitation, many of the French settlers of both sexes, concluded the festivities of the day.

On the day following, a paper was drawn up by one of the settlers, which, it said, was dictated by Baker and Bacon. This document, as the undersigned was informed by several of the settlers, was in the form of by-laws, and the purport of it was, that the signers, in consequence of their great distance from their own government, thinking it expedient to form themselves into a society, and have laws of their own, agreed that they would resist any further attempt to enforce the laws of Great Britain among them, and would make laws for themselves. John Baker, James Bacon, and Daniel Savage, were constituted a tribunal for the enforcement of law among them, with power to seize and sell property in satisfaction of debts contracted among the settlers. One of the settlers was appointed to the office of constable. These by-laws were to be in force for one year, unless sooner annulled by the American government. This document, they state, was signed by most of the American settlers, and was offered for signature, and the contents explained to several of the French settlers, one of whom was induced to put his name to it. It was destroyed about a month afterwards.

On the 11th August last, a suit was instituted before Mr. Justice Morehouse by Phineas R. Harford against James Bacon for a debt of about eight dollars, due from Bacon to Harford. A writ was issued against Bacon by Mr. Morehouse, and delivered to a constable for service. It was the service of this writ which was successfully resisted by the American settlers, who rescued Bacon from the hands of the officer, and drove the latter, but without either threatening or attempting his personal injury, from the settlement. The debt was afterwards, paid by Bacon to Harford. Baker is represented by the settlers to have taken the lead in this affair. The undersigned deems it scarcely necessary to add, that the proceedings of the settlers on the fourth and fifth of July last, and on the 11th of August following, were without the authority of the Executive of the State of Maine.

The undersigned recommended to the American settlers on the Madawaska, forbearance and moderation in their future proceedings during the pendency of the existing negotiation between their government and that of Great Britain, in relation to the disputed territory; assuring them, that if their conduct should be inoffensive and peaceable, they might rely upon the protection of their government. And he has the satisfaction to believe that reliance may be placed upon the assurances he received from the settlers generally, that they would hereafter abstain from all acts of individual violence, and from all unnecessary collision with the authorities of the neighboring province.

All which is respectfully submitted.
[Signed] S. B. BARRILL.
Washington, February 11th, 1828.
To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Secretary of State.

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That an Agent shall be appointed by the Governor, with advice of Council, to superintend and manage the sale and settlement of the Public Lands, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, subject however to the limitation of an act limiting the tenure of civil offices, and shall be governed in making contracts and executing deeds in behalf of the State and in the discharge of his public duties by the provisions of this act. He shall receive all money and securities accruing to the State from the sale of land or grass, and in settlement for timber or grass cut by trespassers on the public lands, and all securities so taken shall be made payable to the Treasurer of State for the time being, or his successor in office, and he shall pay over to the said Treasurer for the time being, all money by him received by virtue of his office, which may be found due to the State on settlement of his accounts in the manner herein provided. And it shall be his duty to sell a public land, or to grant a lease of land growing on the public lands from year to year; to take suitable measures for the preservation of timber and grass standing and growing thereon, and to prosecute in behalf of the State for all trespasses which have been committed or may be committed on the same, and to seize and sell at public auction, all timber of lumber or grass cut by trespassers, and by giving timely public notice of such sale.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Agent, to keep correct plans of all surveys to be made by authority of this Act and to transmit copies thereof and of all field notes to the office of Secretary of State, and as soon as may be after such surveys shall have been made, and he shall give his personal attendance to all the duties appertaining to his office as far as practicable, and he shall have power to employ such assistants from time to time as he may need to aid him to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, for whose conduct he shall be responsible; and such assistants in making surveys shall be under oath and shall be required to return with their plan and field notes, a particular description of the kind and quality of the land by them surveyed and an appraisal of its value. And the said Agent shall receive such compensation for his services as by the Legislature may be deemed just and equitable, and he shall give bond to the Treasurer of the State for the time being, with sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be appointed or continued Agent for the purposes aforesaid, who is or may be concerned directly or indirectly in the lumber business, nor shall said Agent be concerned, directly or indirectly in any purchase of said public lands, or of lumber or grass growing or cut upon the public lands.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That there shall be reserved in every township, suitable for settlement, whether timber land or otherwise, one thousand acres of land to average in quality and situation with the other land in such township to be appropriated to such public uses, for the exclusive benefit of such town, as the Legislature may hereafter direct.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the Land Agent be and he is hereby authorized, to execute deeds in behalf of the State, conveying any lands which have been or may be granted by the Legislature, so soon as the grantees have complied with the conditions of their respective grants, and to collect all sums now due, or that may become due from any of the sources mentioned in this Act.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the said Agent be, and he is hereby authorized, to sell from year to year in the manner hereinafter provided, any quantity of the public lands, not otherwise appropriated, which are considered valuable principally for timber thereon, not exceeding eight townships of six miles square, or what shall be equal to eight townships of six miles square in any one year. And said Agent shall advertise said townships or parts of townships, with the time and place of sale, in the State paper, and in some newspaper published in the County where the land to be sold is situated, (if any there be) and in such other newspaper or newspapers, as in the opinion of said Agent the public good requires, sixty days at least before the time of sale; and the lowest price for which any parcel of said lands will be exposed for sale shall be set forth in said advertisements and shall also be made known at the time of sale, and a plan of said land exhibited to the purchasers. And in case said Agent shall be unable to sell at public auction the whole or any part of said townships of land so advertised, for the lowest price aforesaid or a greater sum, he is hereby authorized to sell the same at private sale on the best terms he can obtain, not, however, for a less sum than the lowest price aforesaid. Provided, That said Agent shall not sell a larger quantity of timber land than one township of six miles square, nor a less quantity than would be contained in one mile square, to any individual or company during the same year. And the said Agent may cause the said townships and parts of townships advertised for sale as aforesaid to be divided into lots according to the foregoing provision, in such manner as, in his opinion, will be most advantageous to the State.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That the said Agent, under the advice and direction of the Governor and Council, shall fix and determine upon the minimum price aforesaid. And in all cases, for the sale of timber lands, one fourth part of the purchase money shall be required to be paid at the time of sale, and the residue shall be secured by the notes of the purchaser with good sureties, payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest annually; and no timber shall be sold, except by sale of the land on which the same stands; and the State shall in all cases have a lien on all timber lands sold under the provisions of this Act for the amount of the purchase money due therefor, until the same with the interest thereon be fully paid.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That the Land Agent, under the advice and direction of the Governor and Council, is hereby authorized and empowered to sell at public auction or private sale, any quantity of the public lands which come within the denomination of settling or waste land, whenever in their opinion the same can be done for a fair price, on a credit of not exceeding eight years, the interest to be paid annually, and one fourth of the principal in five years, one fourth in six years, one fourth in seven years, and the remaining fourth in eight years, payment to be secured by the personal security of the purchasers with good sureties, or a mortgage of the land purchased. And he is also authorized, under the advice and direction aforesaid, to cause any of said lands to be surveyed and divided into lots of not less than one hundred acres each for the purpose of sale and settlement.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That the Land Agent, from and after the passing of this Act, shall be required to report a particular account of all his doings in his said office, and the names and doings of his Agents and assistants, to the Governor and Council once in three months, and oftener, if by them required, and they are hereby authorized to audit, scrutinize and settle his accounts, at the close of each year, prior to the annual session of the Legislature, and at such other times as they may deem necessary. And the said Agent in his reports shall particularly describe the lands which he has caused to be surveyed, for sale and settlement, and shall exhibit plans thereof together with the field notes and appraisal of the surveyor; and when any lands shall have been sold, he shall describe the same and report the sum received therefor, the names of the purchasers and their sureties, the names of trespassers, the amount of timber by them cut, and the place where cut, whether on timber or settling land, and the sum received per thousand feet, where he shall further report the sum he receives from time to time, on the demands or securities now due, or which may hereafter become due to the State; specifying the sums received for principal and the names of the persons from whom received, and all such other particulars as the Governor and Council may from time to time require.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the third day of March next, and all acts and parts of acts providing for the sale and settlement of public lands, from and after that time, are hereby repealed: Provided, That all con-

tracts entered into under any of said acts, prior to the expiration of said time shall be valid.

Approved by the Governor, Feb. 20, 1828.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship York, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool.

A full and official confirmation of the late accounts, and one day later from Constantinople.—The proceedings of the SULTAN, are of such a character, that all doubts as to his intention, and the consequent measures of the Allied Powers, must vanish. The "Courier," a paper which is emphatically the organ of the Government, and which changed its Editor simultaneously with the change of the Ministry, has at length admitted the impossibility of preserving peace. As the difficulties between the Allied Powers and the Porte, and the prospects of war or peace, excite the most intense interest, both in England and this country, we have devoted the little time allowed us since the receipt of our English files and our paper going to press, to collecting views of the British public on this important subject.—What the "Courier" says, ought to be considered, as it is, the language of the Ministry.—N. Y. M. Courier.

FEBRUARY, 22.
The French papers which arrived yesterday and last night confirm the warlike intelligence previously received from Constantinople. The affected moderation of the Sultan, it continues to be stated, had been suddenly changed for the most ardent and active hostility, and the means prepared in silence during the last four months, were of sufficient magnitude to justify, in some degree, the confidence which the Porte entertained in her own strength. Upwards of 100,000 Asiatic troops had arrived in the vicinity of the Capital, and only waited the signal for crossing over to the European side of the Bosphorus.—Under those circumstances little hope remained of the Sultan being brought back to a sense of his real interests. The consciousness of inferiority had also checked his fury after the battle of Navarin; now that that consciousness had departed, all the causes of irritation which had hitherto festered at his heart, broke open the more freely, as instead of having to encounter and repel a crusade, he found himself in a condition to inflict one upon the Christian world.

New Times.
The following is an extract from a letter which we have received from Constantinople, dated on the 12th January, a day or two later than the regular mail:

"In addition the proscriptions of Franks, subjects of the three Allied Powers, the extent of which is hardly to be accounted for by a reference to the previous conduct of Government, as well as its assurance, I hear to-day that the Austrian Intercourse has been also desired to make out a list of the subjects of his nation, to be submitted to the inspection of the Porte, and which would imply that the proscriptions are to be extended to them also. Another affair has also just occurred, which excites much concern. For several days past arrests have been carried into execution against the Armenian bankers and other respectable persons of that nation. It was given out at first, that these arrests were produced by a religious quarrel amongst the sects: but yesterday an order was issued that families are to quit the capital for that place within twelve days. It is thought that these will amount to 3000 individuals, and a general apprehension prevails that some further extensive proscriptions are in contemplation."

Bell's Life in London.
It is now said that the movements at Constantinople were occasioned by accounts which had reached the Porte of the marching of the Russian armies, and by despatches received from the emissaries of the Porte, in London, stating that the English Ministry were determined on war.

The following article from the Richmond Compiler, is so much in accordance with the opinions we have expressed of the present Sultan, that we hasten to lay it before our readers:

FROM THE EAST.
We have had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. King, a gentleman from the Eastern States, now in this city, who has been travelling for four years—and returned towards the close of the last year, from Constantinople and the East.

Mr. King was at Constantinople about the time so many thousands of the Janissaries were destroyed, in consequence of their mutinous opposition to the introduction of the European system of military discipline. No one, till that very critical moment, had any adequate conception of the character of the Sultan; but the moment he found the mutiny assuming a serious character, he consulted the ministers of religion whether in such a case it was right to shed the blood of Nohometans, and having obtained their sanction, he ordered the standard of Mahomet, which had not been brought out probably for forty years, to be displayed—and the mutiny still raging, he ordered the Janissaries to be fired upon—torrents of blood were shed, their bodies thrown into the sea,

and navigators, who were unacquainted with what was passing in the city, were startled by the "frequent corse." It is now well understood, that the project of reform succeeded; that the Sultan triumphed over his rebellious troops; and that the system of European tactics is practising in his army.

Two other proofs were furnished about the same time of the Sultan's resolution of character. He ordered the chimneys of the Coffee Houses in Constantinople to be knocked down; and thus those public places were shut up, where his people met and murmured—and he also ordered the Porters, (a very popular and powerful class, like the Lazarini of Naples) to be banished from the city. One would suppose, from these manifestations of spirit, that he would not so readily lend his ear to the demands of the allies, as might have been expected.

We have ever contended that a war against Turkey must be a war of extermination. The Baltimore American, speaking of Turkey, says—"Their spirit is once roused, a war against them must be a war of extermination. Their character and habits are precisely such, that, while they make them wholly inefficient for foreign conquest, they would like wise render the complete subjugation of their country an affair of no small time and slaughter. The scheme of quiet and gradual encroachment pursued by Russia, is imputed to a sense of this truth, derived from bloody experience."

N. Y. M. Courier.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, APRIL 10, 1828.

NOTICE.

The citizens of this town, friendly to the National Administration, are requested to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. David Noyes, on Wednesday the 23d inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Oxford Administration Convention.

We are requested to state that the citizens of Greenwood will meet at the store of Mr. EXOCH CORDWELL, in that town, on Saturday the 26th inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, to elect delegates to the Oxford Convention.

"CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER"

The Editor of this paper has come out with a reply to the notice of the remarks we made a few weeks since, with respect to the advertisement of J. B. BITTERS, &c. on the last page of EMERY'S Address, and now says, he is "truly sorry" that we "should appear to be offended with" him "because" he "took occasion, with the best of intentions, to notice the advertisement" above alluded to. We will candidly say to the Editor of the *Intelligencer*, that we are not offended with him; but at the same time, we must confess, that we think that it would have been quite as much "in place" for him not to bring every error which he may discover in others, of typography or otherwise, before the public, in the columns of the *Intelligencer*. Admitting that we did wrong in inserting an advertisement for J. B. BITTERS, &c. at the end of the Temperance Address, does the Editor of the *Intelligencer* follow the instructions of his Divine Lord and Master, in publishing this insult to a brother, to the world? He further states that we "procured," as he understands us, "to justify" our insertion of the advertisement "in the pamphlet by saying," that the Editor of the *Intelligencer* has admitted "advertisements of Rum, Brandy, Gin, and even a little wine," into that paper. We certainly think that it is no worse for us to insert the advertisement in question, than for him to insert advertisements of "Rum, Brandy, Gin," &c. in a paper that we were informed in the "prospectus" for it, should be devoted to "religion and morality"—one in which we were to receive the cheering information of the spread of that gospel which is "glad tidings of great joy to all people." But the Editor of the *Intelligencer* says, he "has had the curiosity to look into every number of the *Intelligencer* from its commencement, and strange to tell, his search for the proof of the statement in the *Observer*, has been entirely fruitless." We readily acknowledge that the Editor of the *Intelligencer* is nearly correct in this statement, although we, too, have "had the curiosity to look into" nearly every number of the *Intelligencer* from its commencement, and although we did not find the words "Rum, Gin, or even a little wine," we found a great plenty of "West India Goods," "Lemon Syrup," "West India Grub," and "Groceries," and "all articles usually kept in similar stores," so that whatever credit the editor is entitled to, in not advertising Rum, Brandy, Gin, or wine, in this case, we freely concede to him. But the editor of the *Intelligencer* says, "he has no concern in, nor control over his advertising columns." Who, we ask, would have ever known this fact, if we had not exposed ourselves to the reproach or animadversions of its editor? We have ever understood that the editor of a paper had the control of its columns; but we really feel pleased that in the case of the *Intelligencer*, that he has not, for it is in our opinion, "but a sorry

compliment" to an editor who conducts a religious paper, and one, too, that has a good support, to admit "Lottery notices," "receipts for Love," "frivolous anecdotes," and a number of other articles which too frequently occupy the columns of that paper, and which we supposed was under the control of its editor; and we feel confident that it would be much more to the credit of the *Universalist*, to have a paper published, that should contain no advertisements whatever, except of Religious works or publications.

One or two more observations, and we have done for this time. The editor of the *Intelligencer* thinks "that the language" we employed was "severe and unmerited," and he even supposes that it might have been dictated "by a kind of bitter spirit." In this particular, the editor is wholly wrong, for we never have had the least feeling of hardness against a single remark made in relation to us, by him, whatever; and we assure him, and our readers, that we esteem him, as a friend, and brother; but at the same time, we must think, that he is not willing to receive the same measure he meets to others, on this subject. If our remarks in reply to his article were "bitter," we ask the Editor of the *Intelligencer* to read his first notice of the advertisement over again, and see if that does not at least smell of BITTERS. Does the editor of the *Intelligencer* suppose that he has the exclusive right and privilege to find fault, and expose upon the house top, the errors of others? Does he think that because "he has no control in or over the advertising columns" of his paper, that he is wholly exonerated, from what appears there? If so, why not willing to let pass, an advertisement inserted in a pamphlet—having no more connexion with the address alluded to, than his department of the paper to its advertising columns?

We again assure the editor of the *Intelligencer*, that these remarks are not made in a "bitter spirit," but under a sense of the propriety of letting him, who is "without sin, cast the first stone."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESS.

It will be recollected by most of our readers, that, little more than a year since, Mr. Van Buren, of New-York, undertook to make an "improvement in the press" as he was pleased to term it, and to carry his patriotic intentions into effect; he used his influence to elect a printer for the Senate of the United States, who was opposed to the present Administration of the National Government, not from principle, for the most violent opposers of Mr. Adams, and greatest supporters of Gen. Jackson, do not pretend, that Mr. Gen. Duff Green has any principle, but from the motive of rallying around him, a set of disappointed politicians and office seekers, and endeavoring by their influence, both by words and money, to establish new papers, and buy up old ones, to support the Jackson faction. In pursuance of this scheme, the *United States Telegraph* was published, a paper which is noted for every thing which is vile and abusive—and in which, it is the intention and design of the Editors, to mislead the public, as far as possible. As an instance we notice the statement made by that paper not long since—that they issued a larger number of papers, than was issued from the office of the *National Intelligencer*, a paper which is ably conducted, and one which supports the present administration. It may be true, that there are more *Telegraphs* printed, than there are *Intelligencers*, for it is said, and can be proved, that the Hon. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, has five thousand sent to him—no doubt for distribution, and others, in proportion. It is a concern supported, by the men above named, who have more money than reputation, and will give liberally of the former, provided they can but hide the defects of the latter, so as to come into office, and gull the people.

But these things begin to be discovered, and the people begin to awake to their own interests. The same things have been tried nearer home, than Washington City. Look at New-Hampshire, there Mr. Hill distributed gratuitously, some five or six hundred papers weekly, from his office, in order to carry the election in that State, but the result was, that an almost unanimous burst of indignation arose from the patriotic inhabitants of that State, and the friends of the administration triumphed.

The same things are going on here, only in a smaller degree—in proof, witness the gratuitous distributions of Jackson papers—and the boasting declarations of their publishers of the numbers which they circulate, their brightened prospects &c. But it is all to no purpose—the inhabitants of this State, are too well informed, and too well acquainted with the *poppets* in the Jackson cause in this State, to give heed to them. They will not be led astray, but will do their duty which they owe themselves, and their country.

We learn that the President of the United States, and War Department, have ordered Col. Cutler with four Companies to march for Houlton, on the frontier of our North Eastern boundary. They are expected to be there by the first of June next. We also learn that a bill has been reported, and read twice in the House of Representatives for mak-

ing a mill to Houlton.

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ing a military road from Mattanawook
to Houlton.

Our friends of the Kennebec Journal,
have recently hinted at the project of
building a dam across the Kennebec
river at Augusta—we do not yet know
but we shall be obliged to visit that
place, and see it, we guess not how-
ever until after the next Presidential
election.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—I noticed in the last
Argus some editorial observations head-
ed Governor Giles and President Adams,
and was about to reply to the slander
and sophistry which they evinced. But
on a 2d thought I concluded the better
way to notice such scurrility is to dis-
regard it. The attack on Mr. Adams and
Mr. Webster therein exhibited, reminds
me of a story which I beg the privilege
to here relate.

A certain mastiff had occasion to pass
through a country village in the regular
performance of the services assigned
him. He had no sooner entered the
village than he was assailed as he passed
along, by every cur, spaniel—terrier
and puppy in the street as he went past
their kennels, each in his turn, joining
the cry, barking and yelping at the mas-
tiff (taking care however, to keep at a
safe distance) who passed on evidently
regardless of the noise and bustle be-
hind him, without any change of his
movement and apparently insensible of
his puerile assailants and not condescend-
ing to give even a look towards them
till he was out of sight. The noise of
the dogs however did not immediately
cease, so pleased were they with their
fancied victory; and they continued
their yelping and barking in congratula-
tions to each other for the same. Caesar
said "he's a coward,"—how, how—Pompey
said "see the fellow's afraid to look
round or speak to us" how, how—how
—and Argus said "he's a mastiff and
has no right to tread our public streets
and he knows it and so sneaks off"—
how, how—how, how—how, how—
how. Thus they barked on till the
people of the village, their masters, hav-
ing become angry by being thus disturb-
ed, and ashamed of their dogs came
out each with a smart cowskin in his
hand and flogged them all into their
proper kennels.

AN OXFORD REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held at the house of the
Rev. Edward M. Whittle in Greenwood,
March 24th 1828, of the Society and
members of the Methodist Episcopal
Church in said town, for the thorough
examination of the charge and reports
against the Rev. Rufus J. Ayer, of
the said Church, Circuit Preacher; we,
the subscribers, committee chosen for
the occasion, feeling it to be a duty im-
posed on us, beg leave to state, that
at the said meeting the members of the
Society, together with the accused, being
assembled, thought fit to choose a com-
mittee before whom remarks and obser-
vations pertaining to the case in question,
were made by both sides. The commit-
tee then retired and afterward reported
that the accusations and charges could
not be supported.

And we further state, that we think
he was censured unjustly, having given
no provocation, and that the reports in
circulation, were groundless.

JOHN SMALL,
JOSEPH SHACKLEY,
EDWARD FENFELT,
FRANCIS BENNETT,
JONATHAN SMALL, Clerk.

List of Town Officers for the Town of
Canton, March, 1828.
Town Clerk—Cornelius Holland.
Selectmen, Assessors, & Overseers of the Poor
—Gideon Ellis, Samuel Holland, Gilbert
Hathaway.
Town Treasurer—Abiath Austin, (senior.)
Examining & Fitting Committee of Schools
—Cyrus H. Cooledge, Elisha Morton, Moses
Austin.
Town Agent—John Hearsay.
Constable, and Collector of Taxes—Hosea
Austin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication re-
specting a "Law case without Law or Law-
yers." But on mature reflection think it not
proper to give it to our readers. The writer,
however, has our thanks for his attention in
forwarding it to us.
We have received from the hands of a gen-
tleman in Portland, a copy of Mr. Nichols' ad-
dress before "the Young Men's Society on
Temperance." We shall probably publish
some extracts from it.
Several other communications are on hand
which will receive notice hereafter.
We have received a Communication, signed
JOURNAL, which we should take great
pleasure in publishing, did we know that his
statements were real facts. If the writer will
give us his real name, or refer us to some
person of respectability, he will do us a favor.

NEW YORK.

There is great uneasiness in the
camp of the military party at Albany—
the charm is failing—the fever is abated
—the civil succeeds—and then comes
reason, reflection, and where these are,
Jacksonians cannot abide.
It is matter of real solicitation to the
friends of the good cause, that the
cause of things is working so well.
The most decided expression of opinion
from almost the whole west is daily
pouring into the capital; and men who
have been rather spectators than actors,

and content, apparently, to wait the is-
sue of events, without seeking in any
manner themselves to influence that is-
sue, are now taking part openly for the
administration, and zealously against the
schemes of Mr. Van Buren.

Every hour develops the influence,
greater much than we (who did not, nev-
ertheless, lightly estimate the personal
weight of Mr. Clinton) anticipated,
which the sudden withdrawal of the
late Governor from the scene has exer-
cised, and is exercising, upon men and
opinions; and it becomes more and more
manifest, that while Jackson was the
ostensible man, Clinton was the real
one, in the eyes of the numerous and
active party, that, combining with Mr.
Van Buren and his friends, at the last
election, determined them in the way
we saw.

A friend who came from Albany with-
in a day or two, and whose habit it is
not to see his own side in very bright
colors, assures us, nevertheless, that at
no period, for several months, have the
indications been so clear and strong, of
a popular current, setting with more
and more force in this State, in favor of
Mr. Adams' re-election. West of Albany,
it is almost a matter of ridicule to
talk of Jackson electors succeeding;
and if the rest of the State will act for
itself, as the western counties will—de-
cide the question upon its merits—and
only award support to the qualities that
will adorn and retain it, there will be
no cause to blush for New York.

The great difficulty of the military
party now, is to fix upon a candidate for
governor—and great indeed is their dif-
ficulty. The intimations thrown out,
of Mr. Van Buren being the candidate,
can mislead no one acquainted with that
individual or his policy—though they
may serve as a blind to the real opera-
tions carrying on. Mr. Van Buren judges
himself and his pretensions too well,
to trust them upon the issue of a popular
election.—There is a great difference
in the means necessary to influence the
votes of some two hundred thousand
freemen, and those of a well drilled and
manipulated legislative body. The uni-
versal people cannot be managed—
small body may be—perhaps, has been.
Mr. Van Buren will not be the candi-
date.

Meantime the friends of the adminis-
tration are acting with a vigor and uni-
mity which furnish the best presage
of ultimate success. From different
parts of the State the voice is re-echo-
ed, that calls for a general convention
—whose members shall be expressly
delegated to declare their preference
for the candidates for President and
Vice President, and to take all proper
and becoming steps towards giving ef-
fect to the nominations that shall be
made. In this course there is both
strength and victory.—N. Y. American.

AN OSSIFIED MAN.—A writer in the
Christian Advocate, under the head of
Trans-Atlantic Recollections, speaking of
the Museum of Dublin, remarks:—What
calls and rivets the attention of every
visitor, whether scientific or otherwise,
is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified
man. It is said to be the only instance
of an entire ossification of a man ever
known. It is the skeleton of a young
man named Clark, who was of a large
frame, and of a strong healthy constitu-
tion. Falling a-leap in the open air,
during a state of perspiration, he caught
a severe cold, at which time, it was sup-
posed, ossification commenced, and con-
tinued to progress for years by slow de-
grees; until finally he was all bone, ex-
cept the skin, eyes, and entrails. For a
length of time before death, his joints
grew together, so that he could not
move; and thus did death in this invis-
ible and terrific form, creep over him by
slow degrees; until at length his sight
departed, his tongue became stiff and
useless, his teeth grew together into one
solid mass of bone so that to prolong his
miserable existence, an aperture had
to be broken, through which to pour
nutriment.

As an instance of the dignity main-
tained in Congress, it ought to be re-
membered that Mr. Kremer, of Penn-
sylvania, spit in the face of Mr. Wright,
of Ohio, for referring to him in one of
his late speeches!

A REAL JACKSONIAN.—A tall, lank,
swarthy man, in one of our up-country
counties, being asked why he was in
favor of Gen. Jackson for next Presi-
dent, drew up his breeches with both
hands by the waistbands, and answered
—"Because as how Ginril Jackson loves
wimmin', and is chock full of fight!"
St. Louis Eng.

CHINA.—Advices from Canton to the
30th Nov. inform that the military opera-
tions in Western Tartary, were discon-
tinued, and the Imperial army, which
had been victorious, was recalled. An
increase of banditti had taken place in
many parts of the country, occasioned
by the poverty of the people, who set
the government at defiance. The fi-
nances of government, which were low,
had been recruited by a tax raised from
the sale of offices. The unjust crimi-
nal jurisdiction of the half-civilized Chi-
nese, is exemplified by the condemna-
tion of a young man, who killed his
mother, mistaking her for his uncle, who
had been committing incest with her.
He had attempted to kill his uncle with

a sickle, who seized him behind and
held his arms; the mother supplied the
place of the uncle, who fled without the
young man's knowledge. The struggle
continued and the young man stabbed
her mortally. The king, however,
commuted the punishment of matricide,
(cutting off the hands, feet, arms and
legs, one after the other, and then stab-
bing the trunk to the heart,) and the
young man was sentenced to be stran-
gled. The incestuous uncle was order-
ed for immediate execution.

The ship Maria, whose arrival we
announce this day, from the Pacific
Ocean, is probably the oldest vessel now
employed in the whaling business. She
was built at Pembroke, in this State,
during the revolutionary war, and was
intended for a privateer, but was pur-
chased by the venerable William Rotch,
of this town, for a more Pacific purpose,
by whom she was transferred to Mr.
Samuel Rodman, the present owner.—
Her register is dated 1732. She has
performed four voyages to London, three
to the coast of Brazil, one to the Indian
Ocean, one to the Falkland Islands,
and fifteen to the Pacific Ocean. She
has doubled Cape Horn thirty times,
and the Cape of Good Hope twice, and
has never met with an accident of suf-
ficient importance to justify a call on
those by whom she was insured. She
was the first vessel which displayed the
American stars and stripes in the port of
London. Although she has been deliv-
ering her owners rich cargoes for 46
years, she is still a substantial vessel,
and may yet deliver many more.—Bed-
ford Courier.

MARRIED.

In Paris, by Rev. Aaron Fuller, Jr. Mr. Eb-
enezer Dunham, Jr. to Miss Abigail Paine.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Anne Brown, wife of Mr.
Samuel Brown, aged 37 years.
In Dixfield Village, April 1st, Levi, young-
est child of Levi Stowell, Esq., aged seven
months.—Mr. Joshua Park, aged thirty-nine
years. These two deaths were caused by
lung fever.

In Taunton, Mr. Job Stacy, aged 68, a re-
volutionary pensioner; Mr. Ambrose Wood-
ward, aged 65.

In Hartford County, N. C. Col. William D.
Britt. After washing his hands he took a
towel to dry them, in which a needle was
stuck, without his perceiving it, which enter-
ed the back of his hand, giving him, how-
ever, but little pain. The next day his hand
inflamed, and the inflammation and swelling
extended up his arm. He died on the 9th
day, though it is said there was no mortifi-
cation, nor tetanus.

In Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Martha Lincoln,
relict of the late Hon. Levi Lincoln, and
mother of Governor Lincoln of this State.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the National
Administration in the several towns in
Oxford Congressional District, are
requested to send delegates to meet
in Convention, at the Universalist
Meeting-House in Norway on Wednes-
day the thirtieth day of April next, at
ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of nominating a suitable per-
son to be supported as an Elector of
President and Vice-President at the
ensuing election. Each incorporated
town in the district is requested to
send two, and each plantation one
delegate.

March 22, 1828.

Editors of papers, friendly to the Ad-
ministration, who circulate their papers
in this District, are requested to copy the
above notice.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Norway,
April 1st, 1828.

Ephraim Brown—Josiah Blanchard—Es-
ther Bartlett, 2—Joseph Dolly—Simon Fur-
ther, Greenwood—Jacob Frost—Jacob Funch-
—Jeremiah Menly—Benjamin Herring—Wil-
liam Hobbs—Lemuel & William Lovejoy—
Benjamin B. Murray—Samuel D. Morgan,
Greenwood—Asa Noyes—Benjamin Peabody
—Thomas Roberts—Stephen Sanborn, Green-
wood—Miriam Stevens—William Towns—
Yettou Webster.

Persons calling for the above Letters will
please mention that they are advertised.
ASA BARTON, A. P. M. 197

ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOP- ERS' ENGLISH FEMALE

PILLS.
JOHN F. REEVES,
Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the
genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoop-
ers' Female Pills, which are well approved of.
Also—a new and fresh stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

that are of the first quality, which will be sold
on the most favorable terms.
Jan. 21, 1828. 3ml86

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore,

the
MAINE TOWN OFFICE,
second edition, containing the duty of all
Town Officers according to the Law of this
State.

No man who holds, or feels to hold
a town office, should be without this guide
to their duties.
April 1.

NO BLANKS!

DRAW next Saturday, every ticket a
prize. Just such a Lottery has been
wished for, where every person who purchas-
es will be sure of a prize. Tickets 4 dollars
—shares in proportion.
DAVID NITH.

Norridg Village, April 1

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 69 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON, Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

READERS FOR YOUNG CLASSES.

THE Childs Assistant in the Art of Read-
ing, consisting of easy lessons adapted
to young children, and designed as a medium
between the Spelling Book and larger Read-
ing Books. By Samuel Temple, A. M. Au-
thor of "Practical Arithmetic." Price
12 1-2 cents.

*This little work is printed on large type
and good paper. The maxims of morality
and religion, the interesting narratives, and
the rules of behaviour at school, at public
worship, and towards various classes, which
are here presented, render it very acceptable
in all primary and common schools.

THE Beauties of the Children's Friend, be-
ing a Selection of interesting Pieces from that
celebrated author, M. Berquin. Interspersed
with Pieces of Poetry from various authors.
The whole calculated to inspire a love of
truth and virtue. For the use of Schools.
By the Author of the Child's First Book.
37 1-2 cts.

Extracts from the Preface.

Those who have read M. Berquin's deligh-
ful stories, acknowledge that they are pec-
uliarly calculated, to interest and instruct
the youthful mind, and unless the feelings
of the scholar be interested, the toil of the
instructor will be in vain.

Obedience to Parents and Brotherly Love are
strongly enforced by examples easy of imi-
tation, and from every lesson a moral is drawn,
that inspires the young mind with a love of
truth and virtue.

The Author says in his Preface, "that he
has endeavored to introduce a variety in the
several pieces, and that there is not one of
them, the effect of which has not been tried
on children more or less advanced in age and
understanding, and every thing has been re-
flected that did not seem to interest the
feelings.

It may be observed of this book, that chil-
dren delight to read it at home, an observa-
tion that applies to very few school-books;
and that the feelings of parents yield to the
captivating and natural style of its delicate
and moral stories.

In order to render the work more useful as
a class-book for schools, suitable and inter-
esting pieces of poetry are interspersed
throughout the work, selected from various
authors.

NEW GOODS. CARPETINGS, &C.

JOSEPH HARROD

IS this day opening a variety of New
Goods, among which are, Broad-
cloths; Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ging-
hams; 4 4 London Prints; Furniture
Patches; Copperplates; Suchin Pongee;
superior black Nankin Crapes; Merino
Shawls; extra super. Flag Hankerchiefs;
blk silk Cravats and Handkerchiefs; Long
Lawn; Brown Cambric; 2 cases soft
Dress, grass bleached Linens; blk and
brown Linnen; Linon Cambrics; Gent.
& Ladies Gloves and Hose; blk Synchrons;
and Saranets; super. silk Vesting; India
and French black twill'd Silks; bales
Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks and Stripes;
super. spool Cotton; Ribbons; Tapes;
Bobbins; one Case Cotton Umbrellas,
&c.

ALSO, and additional supply of Kid-
derminster, Scotch, Venetian and Amer-
ican Carpeting, making his assortment
very complete.

Likewise, Dutch Bolting Cloths from
No. 4 to 12 at Boston prices. The a-
bove Goods will be sold very cheap for
cash. Swis Portland, March 21.

SAMUEL CUTLER, HAS taken the Store, door above BANK OF PORTLAND, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad
Cloths;
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.
Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;
Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard,
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS
at low prices;

Linens; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;
Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; But-
tons;
Bombazetts; Cambric; Plaids; Flan-
nels;

Bed Ticking; sheetings and Shirtings
Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wad-
ding;
Blue and white Cotton Warp; Sewing
and Kitting Cotton; with a great va-
riety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and
cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry
Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.
Purchasers are invited to call.
Nov. 14. 178

JUST Published at the Oxford Bookstore.

And for sale, An hundred and twenty
REASONS for being a UNIVERSALIST—to
which is added six REASONS for renouncing
the doctrine of Endless Misery; together with
an extract of a letter from Bishop Saul.
Price 12 1-2 cents.
April 9.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS
CONSTANTLY for sale at the Ox-
ford Bookstore.

JUST received, the AMERICAN QUAR-
TERLY REVIEW for March, at the
Oxford Bookstore. Contents next week.

FOR FEMALES. DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS.

HAVE been long celebrated as a most
valuable and efficacious remedy against
those general complaints peculiar to the fe-
male portion of society. They cleanse, pu-
rify and promote a free and brisk circulation
of the blood, when become sluggish and lan-
guid from the afflicting ailments for which
these Pills are a safe and effectual specific.
They assist the suspended operations of the
sanguiferous system, when nature requires it,
and rectify the irregular habits of the un-
healthy female, whose sickly and pallid coun-
tenance becomes reanimated, and freshness
with the natural glow of restored health.—
They are a tried and approved remedy in ob-
structions, debility, hypochondria, green sickness,
giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad diges-
tion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach,
shortness of breath, upon every little motion,
sinking of the spirits and its consequence, de-
jected countenance and dislike for exercise
and conversation. They are equally con-
ducive to the health of married ladies, except
in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and con-
sumptive habits, which they must not be taken.
But they may be administered to great advan-
tage a month or more after accouchment, for
the purpose of cleansing the system and purg-
ing those gross humors, which, when retain-
ed, lay the foundation of numerous diseases,
and render the incautious subject unhealthy
for life. They should also be taken by all
women from 45 to 50, to prevent the danger-
ous disorders consequent upon the critical
period of female life. They have been fur-
ther found, by experience, to afford a power-
ful remedy in all hypochondria, histeric, and
unpurish disorders, both in men and women,
whose nervous system they strengthen and
regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross
and superabundant humors which produce
melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate
the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a
general cheerfulness and elasticity through-
out the whole system.
Price 1 50 per box.

*Prepared from the original Recipe in
M. e of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,
corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his
special appointment, (together with all the
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late
Dr. Conway,) by ASA BATON, at the Ox-
ford Bookstore.

None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,
on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to Country
Physicians, Traders, &c. March 10.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of
Common Pleas, begun and holden at
Paris, within and for the County of Ox-
ford, on the fourth Tuesday of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

RACHEL THOMAS, of Hartford, in the
County of Oxford, aforesaid, widow,
Guardian to RACHEL THOMAS and SARAH
THOMAS, minor children, under the age of
fourteen years, and heirs of WILLIAM
THOMAS, late of North Yarmouth, in the
County of Cumberland, deceased, represents
that she has expended for the support of the
aforesaid children, and for paying taxes on
their land, and taking care of their said Es-
tate, as allowed by the Judge of Probate,
for the said County of Oxford, the sum of
one hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety
seven cts.; and that there is not personal
Estate in her hands, belonging to said heirs,
sufficient to discharge said demand. She
therefore prays to be licensed to sell the fol-
lowing described real Estate, which belongs
to the said minors, as heirs to said William
Thomas, viz: the southerly part of lot Num-
bered Six, in the Sixth range, in that part of
the town of Hartford, called Thompson's
Grant, containing about sixty acres, more or
less, within the said County of Oxford, as
may appear by the levy of an Execution,
William Thomas, versus Bezer Soule, and al-
so all of the right, title and interest the said
heirs have in and to about two hundred acres
of land lying in the town of Peru, in said
County of Oxford, it being lot numbered nine
in the eighth Range, and lot numbered eight
in the ninth Range, in that part of said town
called Thompson town, which last lots are
holden by a mortgage, and subject to redem-
ption; and whereas by a partial sale of
said Estate, the remainder would be greatly
injured; she therefore prays that after legal
proceedings had agreeable to law in such cases,
she may be licensed and empowered to
sell the whole of the right, title and interest
of the said heirs in said Estate, according to
the provisions of law in such cases made and
provided; and that the proceeds of such sale
may be applied to the payment of said de-
mand and the Costs of Court and Costs of
sale, and the remainder to be put at interest
for the benefit of said heirs—as in duty bound
will ever pray. RACHEL THOMAS.
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss
Court of Common Pleas, Jan. Term, A. D. 1828.
On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the
Petitioner give notice of the same, by pub-
lishing a copy of said Petition and of this
order of Court thereon, three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Observer, printed at
Norway, the last publication to be at least
thirty days before the next Term of this
Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in and
for said County of Oxford, on the second Tues-
day of June next, that all persons interested,
may then and there appear, and shew cause,
if any they have, why the prayer thereof
should not be granted.
Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
3w 197

SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR Rewards of Merit, in a great va-
riety for sale at the Oxford Book-
store. April 1.

JUST published and for sale at the
Oxford Bookstore, AN ADDRESS
delivered at the close of a Private
School in Dixfield village—by Wans-
brough Bloxham.

Also, for sale by Thomas Crocker,
Esq., Alfred Andrews, Paris—Col. Cy-
rus Clark, Turner—Charles T. Chase,
James M. Williams, Dixfield—William
Proctor, New Gloucester—James Dunn,
Poland, and Mr. Mead, Bridgton.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the RELI-
ABLE MAGAZINE, by Asa Barton.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"WE ARE OF THE EARTH, EARTHLY."
What is our life that ye should love,
To look alone on things below;
And seldom lift our thoughts above,
Where joys unwith'ring grow."

We're of the Earth, and prone to prize,
The present objects far too high;
While all the glories of the skies,
Are only seen by Faith's strong eye.

And we live, with Death in view,
And Earth's low scenes, will lose their
charms:
The pleasant path to Heav'n pursue,
And press to meet our Saviour's arms.

Then thoughts of Death, will much abate,
That Fear which is so apt to rise;
And hope to reach the heavenly state,
Place constant Peace before our eyes.

TO A FIRST BORN CHILD.

My child! how strange that name appears
To lips unused as mine!
How thrilling to my listening ears
Those infant cries of thine!

How many a thought mysterious burns
Within my heart and brain;
As still my frequent glance returns
To gaze on thee again.

And as I gaze on thee, the past,
Present, and future, twine
A tie, that binds me still more fast,
At every look of thine.

The past thy mother's fondness bade
Be hallowed time to me;
The present—can it be but glad
While blest with her and thee?

The future wraps its dusky veil
O'er what I fain would know;
How o'er the sea of life the gale
Thy fragile bark shall blow.

Forward I look with hope awhile,
Then sudden into fear;
Perhaps thy life may be a smile,
Perhaps, perhaps a tear.

My child, with love's best treasure fraught:
My first born and my pride,
To whom I turn in every thought,
With every hope allied!

Sweet be thy slumbers, soft and deep,
While life no sorrow feels;
A mother lulls thine eyes to sleep
A father's blessing seals.

VARIETY.

TAKING NEWSPAPERS.—Every family in the United States should take a newspaper; and such as are able should take two or more. In a government like ours, where every citizen has a voice in the election of rulers, every one should be sufficiently acquainted with men and measures, to be able to make a right choice. What would be the advantage of the elective franchise, without the knowledge to exercise it judiciously? If a majority of our citizens are to grope in the dark, and vote for precisely such men as their aspiring leaders designate, in what degree are they benefited by our republican institutions? Nobody will be so foolish as to contend that the mere privilege of voting, without knowing for whom or for what, is an inheritance worth the blood and treasure that have been expended in its acquisition.

It is necessary, then, that the sons of freedom should be the sons of knowledge. And how is this to be accomplished? how are they to obtain a knowledge of passing events, without reading newspapers? There is no alternative: they must read newspapers, or otherwise be the sport of the winds. Are newspapers then the only vehicles of correct information? We answer, they are the only vehicles of general information, and if not always perfectly correct, are not therefore to be rejected, any more than bank bills are to be thrown away because some of them are spurious. In fact, the obliquities of the press cannot long mislead, where discussion is free, and where opposing interests, nothing else, will ultimately develop the truth.

Not long ago, we overheard two citizens of this proud republic conversing on the subject of the next State Election. "Who do you sign to vote for, for Governor, neighbor Gubbins?" says one. "I don't know," replies the other. "I rather think I shall go for *Eustis*—he's done pretty well so far, and I don't think it worth a while to turn him out so long as he behaves well." "Why, as to that, as far as matter," replies the first, "I've no fault to find with him as I know on—but then I'm against keeping one man in forever, and I dare say there's twenty persons in the State will do just as well as he—I'm for *rotation* in office, neighbor Gubbins."

"Hurra for Jackson!" said a third, "he's the man for me; I'll vote for him through thick and thin." "Vote for him!" said another, "what, that tanned ragamuffin, that fought thirteen duels, and hanged Packenham and Gibson? Why, I'd sooner vote for my old horse. I'm for John Quincy Adams, and the 'merican system of infernal improvement.'"

Neither of the above gentlemen take a paper. Instances of such ridiculous blunders might be multiplied; but these must suffice for the present, as a specimen of what the citizens of an enlightened country may become, by depriving themselves of the proper means of information.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—We have received the first number of the "Cherokee Phoenix," the first ever published by a savage nation. A single sight of such

a production is sufficient to overthrow a thousand times all the unprincipled declamation, and unfounded declarations, made by interested white men against the incompetency of all Indians for civilized life.—This sheet is one of the most remarkable, when all the circumstances are considered, that ever issued from the press.

In the first place, it has been established by Indians; in the next place, it is the result of a firm and resolute determination to adopt the advantages of civilization, in which they have already, as is incontestible, made considerable advances, although opposed by those around them. Then, as to the contents of the paper—it publishes among other things, the first part of their free Constitution—the first, we believe, ever recorded among a people so recently emerged from mere savage life. Lastly, a large part of the contents are translations in the Cherokee language, written in characters invented by Mr. Guess, one of the nation. This will rank among the greatest curiosities, one of the greatest inventions of the age. The author, as we have been assured, though ignorant of all written languages, has formed this Alphabet of syllables, on principles entirely his own, and with perfect success.—N. Y. D. Ad.

CORRECTION OF TIME.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that those who were born before the 20th of February, 1800, should, after that day, reckon their birth days a day later than before. Those who were living before the alteration of the style, in 1751, may recollect that after that alteration, their birth days were reckoned 11 days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800, which would, in the usual course, have been a leap year, but had only 365 days. If we suppose a child to have been born on the 31st Dec. 1799, on the 31st Dec. 1800, he had lived 4 years of 365 days each; but as every 4th year should have 366 days, the child was not four years old till the 1st of Jan. 1801; and a man born 1st of Jan. 1751, was 10 years old on the 12th of Jan. 1761, and was 50 on the 31th Jan. 1801.

London paper.

ANOTHER.—An apothecary in Darien, Georgia, recently amused some fair friends who had paid him a visit, in the following manner. An old black man coming into the shop with an order for medicine, the apothecary told him that the slave might be permitted to smell of the bottle containing rattlesnake's poison, so that he might know it again. "Berry well, massa," said Cuffee, flattered at the confidence of his master, and took a long snuff at a bottle of volatile salts, which sent him reeling to the floor, clasping his nose tight between his fingers. He soon recovered, and wildly exclaimed "Eh! eh! Massa, snake poison too strong for nigger." One of the company, to compensate him for the sport he had given them, offered him a handful of figs and raisins.—"No tank'ye missus," returned Cuffee, "I no want tase em; I smell em ready."

One morning a party came into the public room at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that his lordship had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it, madam," retorted Byron, "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured you did not want it."

A Reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. "If," said a quaker who was present, "I were a hare, I would take my seat in a place where I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee from the first of January to the last of December." "Why, where would you go?" "Into by study."

NOTICE,

It is hereby given to all concerned, that the Hon. Court of Common Pleas for the County of Oxford at their September term, holden at Paris, A. D. 1827, appointed Ezra Smith, Jedediah Burdick and James Walker a Committee to locate and set off certain lands in the Town of Newry, reserved in the original grant of said township to Sarah Burdick, of equal quality and quantity with the residue of lands in said Newry, viz:—three hundred and twenty acres, for the use of the first settled Minister, the hundred and twenty acres for the use of the Ministry, and three hundred and twenty acres for the use of Schools, in said Newry, and the said Committee will meet at the house of Mrs. Hills, Esq. in Newry, on Monday, the 24th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to locate and set off said lands as aforesaid. By order of said Committee, E. ZRA SMITH, Chairman.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Elizabeth Wyman, late of Bath, in the County of Lincoln, deceased, are hereby informed, that their notes and accounts must be settled and paid prior to the first day of May next, or they will be then left with an Attorney for collection.
CHARLES LOTTER, Executor.
PARSONS SMITH, Solicitor.
Bath, February 20, 1828. 2m 191

NOTICE.
FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BLANKS for Town Orders, Town Clerks, Surveyors of Highways, and Letters for notaries of Towns of Paupers.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the following Lots of Land in the Town of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, that the same are assessed in the Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1827, for Town, State, and County Taxes in the respective sums following, viz:—

Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown,	1	1	50	50	0 55
X. Knap,	1	1	60	60	0 66
Unknown,	1	1	100	60	0 66
P. Trask,	1	2	25	50	0 55
Unknown,	1	3	50	60	0 55
G. York,	1	3	100	275	3 03
Unknown,	1	4	100	109	1 10
"	1	4	100	109	1 10
"	1	4	100	100	1 10
"	1	4	100	200	2 20
"	1	4	100	175	1 93
"	1	4	100	100	1 10
W. Jones,	1	5	50	50	0 55
Unknown,	1	5	100	200	1 10
"	1	5	100	200	2 20
"	1	6	100	100	1 10
"	1	6	100	50	0 55
"	1	7	100	50	0 55
"	1	7	100	50	0 55
"	1	8	100	20	0 22
"	1	8	100	25	0 22
"	1	8	100	50	0 55
"	1	8	100	50	0 55
"	1	8	100	25	0 22

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid prior, so much of said Lands will discharge the same will be sold at public Auction, at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Graves, in said Town of Mexico, on Saturday, the ninth day of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

LUTHER STOCKWELL, Collector of Mexico for the year 1827.
Mexico, March 22, 1828.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Sessions for the County of Oxford at their October term A. D. 1827, ordered, and assessed a tax of four cents per acre on the following described lands for the purpose of making a County road, laid out and established through Townships Letter C. and Andover North surplus, by said Court at their June term A. D. 1827, on the petition of George F. Richardson, viz:—

Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Bartholomew Housfield, Unknown,	1	1	13000	a, 4	\$720
George & Daniel Dana,	1	1	9400	a, 4	378
John Richards, Jun.	1	1	10000	a, 4	400
Surplus,	1	1	6000	a, 4	240
Surplus,	1	1			\$1736

Amounting in the whole, to the sum of seven hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The proprietors and owners of said Lands, in Townships Letter C. and in Andover North Surplus, are hereby requested to pay said several Taxes to Henry Rust, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said taxes are paid within that time, so much of said lands as will pay said taxes and incidental charges, will be sold at public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Joshua Smith, Esq. innholder, in Newry, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY RUST, Treasurer for the County of Oxford.
Norway, March 31, 1828. 3w 196

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.
SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings. For asthma, for hard, dry spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c. It is a certain remedy for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor at Sullivan-Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—ASA BARTON, Norway. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

* In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opoedelloc, the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

March 3, 1828. scwlf 192

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND, AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Ducks of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827. 4y-163

NOTICE.
Rhoid Ointment, for the Piles.

This valuable Ointment is a safe and effective remedy for that very troublesome complaint which is so habitually to that applying it. Testimonials of its decided effects will accompany the name. For sale by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-st. Portland, Dec. 5m 160

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Oxford Bookstore for Books or Stationery, are requested to make immediate payment.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

SPELLING BOOKS.

KELLEY'S FIRST SPELLING BOOK, designed for Sunday and common schools.—Containing lessons in orthography and Reading, made easy by the division of words, and an improved use of figures and letters agreeably to Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. Price 1 dollar per dozen.

This eighth edition of Kelley's First Spelling Book is printed from new stereotype plates, and newly arranged to correspond with the plan of the author's Second Book. It is sufficiently large for beginners; and the economy of furnishing children with a small Spelling Book first, will be apparent on the least reflection.

KELLEY'S SECOND SPELLING BOOK, designed for the common Schools in America, containing the elements of the English language; lessons in orthography and reading, and the Pronunciation of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary; all made easy by the arrangement and division of words, and by an improved use of figures and letters. Third edition. By Hall J. Kelley, A. M. Beautifully stereotyped, and handsomely printed on fine paper, Price \$2 per dozen.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
From the Pastors of the Baptist Churches in Boston.

Boston, July 19, 1826.
Dear Sir,—We have examined your second Spelling Book with considerable attention. As a guide to the correct pronunciation of the English language, we think it a work of decided merit. Its plan seems to us judicious, and its directions so plain, as scarcely to admit of misunderstanding. It is in many respects an improvement on the Spelling Books with which we are acquainted, and wish you every success in its circulation. We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

F. WAYLAND, Jr.
D. SHARP.
J. D. KNOWLES.

Hall J. Kelley, Esq.
From Pastors of Churches in Charleston.

We have examined, with considerable care Mr. Kelley's Second Spelling Book, and fully concur in the above recommendation.

WARREN FAY,
JAMES WALKER.

From Mr. Emerson, late principal of the English High School, Boston.

Boston, January 14, 1826.
Dear Sir,—I have examined your Second Spelling Book with some care, and am very well pleased with the principles of pronunciation and the arrangement adopted in it. In these respects, and in simplicity of method, I know of no book of the kind superior to it. Yours, &c.

G. B. EMERSON.

From Mr. Gould, Principal of Latin School in Boston.

From an examination of Mr. Kelley's Second Spelling Book, I am convinced that his system of expressing the sounds of the vowels is judicious, and capable of doing it with more exactness than the usual method by characters.

The table of words for spelling appear to be arranged with care, and adapted to the most approved system of pronunciation. The book will doubtless be a useful auxiliary to the teacher of reading and spelling.

B. A. GOULD.
Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

From Mr. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, South Boston.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1826.
Dear Sir,—I have so far examined your Spelling Book as to be much pleased with it. You appear to have united the utmost simplicity with a general plan more philosophical than I have seen in any similar work. While it is calculated to lead young persons to habits of the most approved orthography and pronunciation, it is comparatively free from the perplexing appendages with which many primary treatises on education are encumbered. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending your book as peculiarly deserving the attention of teachers. Very sincerely yours, &c.

J. L. BLAKE.

The American Builder's Companion: or System of Architecture;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architecture.—By A. Benjamin architect and carpenter.—Published R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained inch problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have next treated on the origin of building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood. I have given examples for sashes, sash frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs. Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

This copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietors, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by additional matter and plates, on stairs, Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture, from the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and an additional plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms.

Nov. 9, 1824. eply 192

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore,

QUESTIONS ON THE HISTORICAL PARTS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT
For Sunday Exercises in families and schools, with four maps of the countries, thro' which our Saviour and his apostles travelled; designed and adapted to assist youth in obtaining a knowledge of the life, labors and sufferings of Jesus Christ and his apostles; and of the geography of that part of the world, which was the scene of the wonderful dispensations of God recorded in the Bible.

By J. A. Cummings. March 5.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill & directions and on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article is from the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—
Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters. A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietor. ASA BARTON, Norway, Feb. 23, eply 182

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It is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

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W. P. WING.
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January, 1828 3m 187

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This pleasing little work has been introduced into the Primary Schools in Boston, and is used by the youngest class in the grammar schools. The first edition has been taken up in a few weeks from its publication. It is very happily adapted to interest children in acquiring the first principles of the science of numbers.

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TEMPLES ARITHMETICK, a new edition improved. This popular work has passed through eight large editions, and is now enriched with exercises in mental Arithmetick, and questions for examination. Its cheapness will enable all classes in Schools to possess themselves of it. Price 3 dols. per doz.

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JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, An Address delivered before the Temperate Society of Oxford County, on Christmas day, December 25, 1827, by HON. STEPHEN EXETER.

It may also be had of S. F. Brown, Esq. Buckfield—Stephen Emery, Esq. Paris—Doctor Leander Gage, Waterville, and at Fryburg—Levi Stowell, Esq. Dixfield—Mr. Noah Bosworth, Jr. Canton—James Starr, Jr. Esq. Jay—Reuel Washburn, Esq. Livermore—Mr. William Harris, Turner.

It is hoped that this address may have a very extensive and general circulation, as it is calculated to set forth the real consequences of intemperate habits. We can assure our readers that it is well worth an attentive and careful perusal. Feb. 25.

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Is published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

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Vol. IV.

MISC.

CAPTURE OF BY THE

One of the most interesting chapters in the Roman Empire, the historian narrates the capture of the eastern empire, and the command of Mahomet, ever memorable of the chapter is in our columns.

tracts will be the present people is menaced by Europe.

"After a siege of the historian, the people could no longer diminish a garri- a double attack; had stood for ages, were dis- the Ottoman camp were opened: and Romans, four to with the ground.

"Several days Sultan in the presence of the camp to procure motives of the people this holy warfare exhorted to purify prayer, their bodies, and to abstain close of the ensuing diversities visited desire of martyrdom of spending an hour in the embraces of his own hopes potent motives of a general adoration, impatient for the God, there is but et his apostle and the land, from towers, were ill of their nocturnal.

"In the conclusion this great and general judgment at edge of Mahomet's morning of May, dred and fifty-thousand men, the been strenuously the cannon, and vanced to the parts presented a eage to the break galleys almost to and their scaling fence without the morning gun the city by sea, similitude of a ty has been applied continuity of the foremost ranks of of the host, a fought without age or childhood, grants, and of all camp, in the blind martyrdom.

"Onwards to the cious to climb a ed; and not a day Christians was idulated through, ammunition were horrid offences with dead bodies footsteps of their this devoted van more serviceable their respective the troops of A were successfully their progress w but after a confi Greeks still m